

him, was constantly priming the District-Attorney with embarrassing questions for him to hurl at the witness, while occasionally his Honor struck in with some pertinent query, thus keeping Dr. Manson between cross-fires on both his flanks.

Darwin Scores Heavily.

The net results of all this was the declaration by Dr. Manson that Peter Hains suffered from only one form of insanity, characterized by different phases of manifestation, beginning with acute mania followed by depression, followed by impulsive insanity, followed by melancholia. Inferentially, the "impulsive insanity" phase was the one during which Peter Hains shot William E. Annis in twenty places with an automatic gun.

After explaining, in reply to a question from the Court, that he wanted to show that a man suffering from the insanity attributed by Manson to Peter Hains could not plot, plan or devise anything, Mr. Darwin proceeded to score most decisively in this wise:

"Would a man suffering from impulsive insanity, which you say Peter Hains had at the time of the tragedy, retain sufficient mentality to be able to recognize the face of an enemy?"

"No," said Manson, and Thornton Hains and his lawyers fairly stiffened in their chairs with astonishment.

"Would he retain sufficient mentality to recognize the name of his enemy if he heard it?" went on Darwin. "No."

"Would he be conscious of anything that went on?" "No. Not in that stage."

Well content with these startling admissions, Mr. Darwin put one final question: "Would you still assume that Peter Hains suffered from impulsive insanity, if, in addition to the facts already embodied in the hypothetical question, you were told that his conversation and acts on Aug. 13 were rational, that he understood what went on around him, that he recognized his enemy, that he spoke intelligently after the tragedy, that he was calm and collected and that, following the shooting, he lighted and smoked a cigarette?"

"Assuming those things to be true, I would still say he was insane."

Sad Blow to Defense

With this the expert left the stand, having done the cause of Thornton Hains infinitely more harm in the last five minutes of his testimony than he did in all the preceding hours.

Thornton Hains turned his body away from him with an angry frown as Dr. Manson slipped back in his chair next to the witness.

Next came Dr. L. Pierce Clark, of No. 15 East Fifth street, a bald, stout man, who said he had spent most of his professional life in the study of mental and nervous diseases.

Dr. Clark said he first examined Capt. Peter C. Hains at the Long Island City jail on Nov. 7. He said right at the outset that he believed Peter Hains to be insane then. This was contrary to the deductions of his fellow-allienist for the defense, who preceded him.

Manson said Peter Hains had recovered his sanity as far back as October. Assuming everything embodied in the hypothetical question to be true, Dr. Clark said in his opinion Peter Hains was insane at the time of the murder.

He was not capable of distinguishing between right and wrong and did not appreciate the nature and quality of his act.

On October, Dr. Manson had found Peter Hains alert and sane, but Dr. Clark said that in November he saw Peter Hains sad, depressed, emaciated, gloomy, with a vacant stare in his eyes, his skin cold and clammy and his face pale. At first willing to talk, the captain presently grew silent and his lips were numb.

His cheeks flushed, his hands were jumbled together without meaning, he professed an inability to remember any events occurring after he went, trembled, tugged at his hair or mustache, or his face, and finally pleaded that he was exhausted. His pulse beat weak and his mind wandered.

From these things Dr. Clark deduced that Peter Hains was insane at the time of the murder. He had suffered from manic-depressive insanity, constantly from May 30 to Aug. 15, and that at the moment of the shooting he had insane impulses.

He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

OH, MY! SHE SAW AN EYE PEERING AT HER IN BATH

Miss Elinor Bayne Was So Astonished She Almost Swallowed the Sponge.

While indulging in a bath the other evening, after an arduous performance of Little Nemo, Miss Elinor Bayne, a statuesque and blonde young person, was horrified, on casually reaching for the soap, to see gleaming at her through a hole in the bathroom door the glint of what she called in the West Side Court this afternoon "a humming eye."

"Judge," said Miss Bayne, emotionally peering over her Russian possum fur, "Judge, your honor, I was so amazed and humiliated I almost swallowed the sponge."

While Miss Bayne was testifying Charles Lewis regarded her with bilious apprehension.

It was Lewis's Eye.

You see it was Mr. Lewis's eye that caused Miss Bayne to so far forget herself as to almost assimilate the sponge. Lewis was captured early to-day at the young actress's boarding-house in West Forty-third street after an elaborate trap had been laid for him by the properly scandalized landlady, Mrs. Henderson, and the other boarders.

Since Miss Bayne came to board at the Madison de Henderson young Lewis engaged rooms there. He offered presents to Miss Bayne, a few of which were returned to him by her.

It was about a week ago, Miss Bayne went on in her narrative to a sympathetic court, that she noticed a small hole in her bedroom wall. The aperture had apparently been made by young Mr. Lewis, who occupied a hall bedroom de luxe next to his chamber.

Through this hole, Miss Bayne said, she was astonished to see one evening a small beetle make its appearance. It read, "Adored, I love you, Charlie Lewis, the gentleman sportsman."

One Note Follows Another.

Then Miss Bayne plugged up the hole with a loose press note. But the next night another note made its appearance, and then she told the landlady. This was immediately proceeded the horrifying episode of the bathroom door.

Detective Labors were sent to the house by Inspector McCafferty, to whom complaint was made, with instructions to catch the hole-boring Lewis red-handed. Lately, said the landlady, Mrs. Henderson, "Mr. Henderson, a chapering till 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour their vigilance was rewarded by perceiving the gleaming between right and wrong and did not appreciate the nature and quality of his act."

On October, Dr. Manson had found Peter Hains alert and sane, but Dr. Clark said that in November he saw Peter Hains sad, depressed, emaciated, gloomy, with a vacant stare in his eyes, his skin cold and clammy and his face pale. At first willing to talk, the captain presently grew silent and his lips were numb.

His cheeks flushed, his hands were jumbled together without meaning, he professed an inability to remember any events occurring after he went, trembled, tugged at his hair or mustache, or his face, and finally pleaded that he was exhausted. His pulse beat weak and his mind wandered.

From these things Dr. Clark deduced that Peter Hains was insane at the time of the murder. He had suffered from manic-depressive insanity, constantly from May 30 to Aug. 15, and that at the moment of the shooting he had insane impulses.

He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

Having studied the hypothetical question during the recess, Dr. Clark said that in his belief Peter Hains was sane at the moment of the shooting. He said that he had seen Peter Hains in the form of insanity known as manic-depressive, an old friend that first bobbed up prominently in the second half of Harry Thaw's trial.

WOMAN ON A BET MADE LOVE TO WILBUR WRIGHT

French Officer Names American Aeroplanist as Co-Respondent in Divorce Suit.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Wilbur Wright, the world-famous American aeroplanist, was today named as co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by Lieut. Goujarde, of the Cuirassiers, stationed at Champs-Élysées. The trial is set for February.

Champs-Élysées is between the military camp at Auvours, where Wright first began his French aeroplane experiments, and Le Mans, where his flights have since been made.

Mme. Goujarde is said to be an enthusiast on the subject of aeroplanes, and she has been seen many times among the interested spectators of Wright's flights.

Goujarde, who is well known in French military circles, accuses his wife of having made love to Wright as the result of a wager with a friend that she could captivate the heart of the American.

Shortly after this wager was made, Goujarde says, his wife was absent from her home in Champs-Élysées overnight in Wright's company. When she returned home in the morning the husband refused to admit her. Mme. Goujarde immediately returned to Wright, according to the husband's charges, and the two spent an entire week together at a hotel in Le Mans.

The divorce suit was filed in Le Mans, but the tribunal there exercised such severity that the first news of the affair leaked out in this city.

Wright left for Pau, in the southern part of France, to-day. His closest friends declare that he is much depressed over the filing of the suit.

Wilbur Wright said today that he knew nothing of any divorce proceedings and looked upon the whole matter as a practical joke. He added that he had never seen the wife of the army officer mentioned as plaintiff in the suit.

They were remedied. The question will doubtless be considered by Congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public interest.

"But your committee has to consider the criticisms made by the President upon the motives of Congress in its action last session to consider his suggestion as to future legislation, and report whether Congress with proper self-respect can receive them."

"It is stated in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

DR. BULL TAKES AN OUTING IN CENTRAL PARK

Predicted He Would Do It When Told His Illness Would Be Fatal.

Dr. William T. Bull was taken out into Central Park today and wheeled along the walks just within the Fifth avenue and Plaza entrance by his valet. Taken to the Hotel Plaza to die two months ago, this remarkable manifestation of strength only goes to show how greatly medical science can err in its calculations.

The famous surgeon himself predicted all along just what happened today. He declared when he went to the Plaza that if his suggestions on how to treat his case were followed closely, whether he left the hotel—whether spiritually or in the flesh—he would enjoy an outing in Central Park.

Those in attendance upon Dr. Bull imagined such an event as utterly beyond hope. When, the other night, Dr. Bull was wheeled up to the roof of the Plaza they began to concede that the patient had been wiser than the doctors.

And when he announced his intention of taking a jaunt in the park in his wheelchair to-day there was nothing to do but accede to his demand. He seemed to enjoy the outing immensely and he benefit by it.

They were remedied. The question will doubtless be considered by Congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public interest.

"But your committee has to consider the criticisms made by the President upon the motives of Congress in its action last session to consider his suggestion as to future legislation, and report whether Congress with proper self-respect can receive them."

"It is stated in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

"The statement contained in the message that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, and this is repeated in the additional message. If this was the chief argument, it must have been by this argument that the majority of members were led to vote in favor of the offending provision. Your committee is unable to share in this belief."

"We do not think that even the timorous of Congressmen could have been induced by this argument to vote in favor of the amendment from fear that if he voted 'no' the secret service might ferret out his secret sins."

"Nor does it seem that statements made in 1904 even by a newspaper reporter are convincing evidence of the motive which actuated Congressmen in their votes in 1908. The statements made in newspapers are sometimes questioned even at the White House."

Has But One Meaning.

IDENTIFIES TEETH OF MURDER VICTIM AS THOSE OF BROWNING

Dentist Throws Light on Michigan Church Tragedy and Police Hunt for Missing Pastor Friend of Supposed Slain Man—Reward of \$500 for Murderer's Capture.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 8.—Dr. Charles Bowdler, dentist, of St. Clair, this afternoon positively identified two of the teeth found in the stove in the Rattle Run Methodist Church as part of the set he manufactured for Gibson Browning, the missing carpenter from Adrian. Prosecutor Brown has accepted the identification and the supervisors have offered a reward of \$500 for his capture.

Rev. John H. Carmichael, the pastor of the church, who is supposed from current stories, met Browning on the day of the murder, and who has disappeared, is still missing.

Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the missing preacher, is today taken to Port Huron with a number of other residents of the village of Adrian to be questioned by the prosecuting attorney. There was no charge laid against Mrs. Carmichael, and the officers stated that she was subpoenaed to be examined so that the officers might secure every trifling fact in her possession that could bear on the disappearance of her husband and Browning and the subsequent finding of the mutilated body in the church stove.

Mrs. Smith, Browning's sister, today confirmed the identification of the scarf found in the stove as belonging to her brother. She went further and stated that she herself had pinned it in his necktie before he left home Tuesday, the day the murder occurred.

They were remedied. The question will doubtless be considered by Congress and such action taken as may seem to be in the public interest.